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Berkshire County Council

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH

FOR THE YEARS

1950 and 1951

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*To the Chairman and members of the
Health Committee of the Berkshire County Council.*

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the years 1950 and 1951.

The main features of the vital statistics of the County during the two years were: (a) in 1950, for the first time, there was no case of diphtheria, and this was maintained in 1951; (b) in 1950 there was a new low record for the crude death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis, and this record was lowered still further in 1951. The fall in the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis has, of course, been going on for many years, but the new specific chemotherapeutic drugs have accelerated this fall markedly; since these drugs reduce the number of positive sputa, among a given number of patients, as well as helping towards overcoming the disease in the individual case, the benefit is a double one, and from the public health point of view the reduction of the pool of infectious cases is of the greatest importance. Relapses there may be in patients treated by the new drugs, but the overall effect is markedly beneficial, and represents the hardest blow that has been administered to the disease in medical history. What is most needed now is to go still deeper into the invisible part of the pool of infection (and it is probable that at least a third of all cases are unknown) by extending still further the use of radiography, and also to make the biggest possible extension of B.C.G. vaccination in order to reduce the casualties that arise from the pool of infection that remains, and must remain, although diminishing, for a number of years. Other features of the vital statistics to which special reference is made in the Report include epidemics of influenza and of poliomyelitis in 1950, and whooping cough.

The population of the County continues to increase, to some extent due to the excess of births over deaths, but due mostly to immigration. During the two years from the middle of 1949 to the middle of 1951, the increase of population was not far short of 20,000. This must necessarily entail some increase of the provision of health services by the Health Committee.

Once again I have to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, and other members of the County Council also, for their continual help and understanding, and my staff, who have maintained the highest efficiency and enthusiasm at all times.

E. C. H. HUDDY,

County Medical Officer of Health.

April, 1953.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The area of the administrative county of Berkshire is 454,725 acres. In 1951 the estimated civilian population was 297,900 persons, an increase of 8,190 compared with the previous year.

TABLE I.

| | | | | Area in Statute Acres (Land and Inland Water). | Population. | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | | | | | Census, 1931. | Registrar-General's Estimate. | | |
| | | | | | | 1950. | 1951. | |
| URBAN DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Abingdon Borough | ... | | 1,713 | 7,829 | 10,360 | 10,600 | |
| 2 | Maidenhead Borough | ... | | 5,007 | 22,588 | 27,670 | 27,430 | |
| 3 | Newbury Borough | ... | | 2,612 | 14,242 | 17,910 | 17,710 | |
| 4 | New Windsor Borough | ... | | 4,616 | 20,287 | 23,180 | 23,590 | |
| 5 | Wallingford Borough | ... | | 760 | 3,109 | 3,690 | 3,536 | |
| 6 | Wantage | | ... | 2,797 | 3,793 | 5,194 | 5,437 | |
| 7 | Wokingham Borough | ... | | 3,386 | 7,294 | 8,560 | 8,597 | |
| Total | | | | ... | 20,891 | 79,142 | 96,564 | 96,900 |
| RURAL DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Abingdon | ... | ... | 41,225 | 11,687 | 23,320 | 24,060 | |
| 2 | Bradfield | ... | ... | 53,008 | 14,474 | 19,400 | 19,780 | |
| 3 | Cookham | ... | ... | 24,920 | 10,271 | 13,480 | 13,990 | |
| 4 | Easthampstead | ... | ... | 27,034 | 18,010 | 23,240 | 24,790 | |
| 5 | Faringdon | ... | ... | 55,726 | 9,649 | 12,170 | 13,360 | |
| 6 | Hungerford | ... | ... | 44,817 | 8,706 | 9,660 | 9,550 | |
| 7 | Newbury | ... | ... | 41,660 | 11,110 | 14,620 | 15,600 | |
| 8 | Wallingford | ... | ... | 21,772 | 9,464 | 15,250 | 15,570 | |
| 9 | Wantage | .. | ... | 74,179 | 11,673 | 14,776 | 14,890 | |
| 10 | Windsor | ... | ... | 8,665 | 9,868 | 11,370 | 11,730 | |
| 11 | Wokingham | ... | ... | 40,828 | 20,250 | 35,860 | 37,680 | |
| Total | | | | ... | 433,834 | 135,162 | 193,146 | 201,000 |
| Administrative County | | | | ... | 454,725 | 214,304 | 289,710 | 297,900 |

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES.

LIVE BIRTHS.

The numbers of live births, and the birth rates per 1,000 population for 1951 and the four previous years were:—

| | <u>1947</u> | <u>1948</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1950</u> | <u>1951</u> |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of live births, Berks ... | 5,420 | 4,950 | 4,789 | 4,868 | 4,747 |
| Birth rate per 1,000 population, | | | | | |
| Berks | 20·17 | 17·89 | 17·16 | 16·80 | 15·93 |

The birth rate continues to fall away from the peak of the post-war increase.

STILL-BIRTHS.

The numbers of still-births and the proportion of still-births per 1,000 total births (together with the latter proportion for England and Wales) for 1951 and the three previous years were:—

| | <u>1948</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1950</u> | <u>1951</u> |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Numbers of still-births, Berks ... | 90 | 93 | 79 | 80 |
| Proportion of still-births per 1,000 | | | | |
| total births, Berks | 17·9 | 19·0 | 16·2 | 16·6 |
| Proportion of still-births per 1,000 | | | | |
| total births, <i>England and Wales</i> ... | 23·2 | 22·7 | 22·7 | 23·0 |

The curve for the annual proportion of still-births is necessarily beginning to flatten out (as can be observed in the case of that for England and Wales as a whole) because the figure is getting nearer to the irreducible minimum.

The numbers of illegitimate births were 279 (including 4 still-births) in 1950, and 264 (including 6 still-births) in 1951. For the two years, the proportion of births that were illegitimate was 5·56 per cent., compared with 4·47 per cent. for England and Wales as a whole.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

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TABLE II.

| | | | Average live birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population during the ten years, 1940-1949. | Number of live births. | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| | | | | 1950. | 1951. |
| URBAN DISTRICTS. | | | | | |
| 1 | Abingdon Borough | ... | 18.64 | 201 | 208 |
| 2 | Maidenhead Borough | ... | 15.44 | 441 | 462 |
| 3 | Newbury Borough | ... | 16.27 | 287 | 271 |
| 4 | New Windsor Borough | ... | 17.65 | 381 | 411 |
| 5 | Wallingford Borough | ... | 16.03 | 47 | 52 |
| 6 | Wantage ... | ... | 17.72 | 160 | 125 |
| 7 | Wokingham Borough | ... | 16.71 | 145 | 133 |
| RURAL DISTRICTS. | | | | | |
| 1 | Abingdon ... | ... | 20.34 | 402 | 388 |
| 2 | Bradfield | ... | 14.95 | 331 | 316 |
| 3 | Cookham ... | ... | 15.18 | 227 | 190 |
| 4 | Easthampstead | ... | 15.39 | 328 | 351 |
| 5 | Faringdon... | ... | 20.29 | 257 | 259 |
| 6 | Hungerford | ... | 17.57 | 162 | 138 |
| 7 | Newbury ... | ... | 16.05 | 219 | 223 |
| 8 | Wallingford | ... | 18.75 | 274 | 269 |
| 9 | Wantage ... | ... | 17.91 | 284 | 280 |
| 10 | Windsor ... | ... | 16.48 | 189 | 195 |
| 11 | Wokingham | ... | 16.16 | 533 | 476 |
| Urban Districts ... | | | 16.69 | 1,662 | 1,662 |
| Rural Districts ... | | | 17.05 | 3,206 | 3,085 |
| County ... | | | 16.93 | 4,868 | 4,747 |

DEATHS.

The total numbers of deaths, the numbers due to the main causes, and the crude death rates during 1951 and the four previous years were as follows:—

| <i>Cause.</i> | <i>Number of deaths.</i> | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | <u>1947</u> | <u>1948</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1950</u> | <u>1951</u> |
| All causes... .. | 3,131 | 2,716 | 3,092 | 3,165 | 3,464 |
| Heart disease | 884 | 765 | 958 | 1,007 | 1,023 |
| Cancer | 506 | 501 | 487 | 560 | 565 |
| Vascular lesions of nervous system | 391 | 315 | 373 | 423 | 462 |
| Bronchitis and pneumonia ... | 238 | 201 | 253 | 219 | 320 |
| Influenza | 28 | 11 | 32 | 23 | 101 |
| <i>Crude death rate per 1,000</i> | | | | | |
| <i>population</i> | 11.65 | 9.82 | 11.08 | 10.92 | 11.63 |

The marked increase in deaths in 1951 was due to the outbreak, during the early part of that year, of one of the worst epidemics of *influenza* that have occurred in recent years. The very large number of deaths ascribed to influenza itself can be seen from the Table, and also the increase of deaths ascribed to bronchitis and pneumonia. This rise in death rate was confined to persons of ages over 45 years, and affected most of all those over 65. The question of the deaths of infants from pneumonia is referred to elsewhere in the Report.

TABLE III.
DEATH RATE.

| | | Average annual crude death- rate per 1,000 estimated population during the ten years, 1940-1949. | Number of deaths. | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|
| | | | 1950. | 1951. | |
| URBAN DISTRICTS. | | | | | |
| 1 | Abingdon Borough | ... | 11.51 | 95 | 151 |
| 2 | Maidenhead Borough | ... | 12.51 | 324 | 353 |
| 3 | Newbury Borough | ... | 12.48 | 211 | 246 |
| 4 | New Windsor Borough | ... | 12.42 | 262 | 297 |
| 5 | Wallingford Borough | ... | 12.28 | 47 | 53 |
| 6 | Wantage | ... | 13.97 | 66 | 69 |
| 7 | Wokingham Borough | ... | 15.56 | 131 | 139 |
| RURAL DISTRICTS. | | | | | |
| 1 | Abingdon | ... | 8.69 | 190 | 200 |
| 2 | Bradfield | ... | 11.05 | 218 | 246 |
| 3 | Cookham | ... | 10.55 | 127 | 148 |
| 4 | Easthampstead | ... | 11.37 | 246 | 273 |
| 5 | Faringdon | ... | 11.02 | 144 | 129 |
| 6 | Hungerford | ... | 12.57 | 103 | 109 |
| 7 | Newbury | ... | 11.19 | 189 | 180 |
| 8 | Wallingford | ... | 9.21 | 146 | 138 |
| 9 | Wantage | ... | 11.47 | 143 | 174 |
| 10 | Windsor | ... | 12.54 | 154 | 166 |
| 11 | Wokingham | ... | 10.52 | 369 | 393 |
| | Urban Districts | ... | 12.72 | 1,136 | 1,308 |
| | Rural Districts | ... | 10.78 | 2,029 | 2,156 |
| | County | ... | 11.44 | 3,165 | 3,464 |

INFANT MORTALITY.

| | <u>Year</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Year</u> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <i>Berkshire.</i> | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 |
| Deaths of infants under one year | 161 | 116 | 118 | 116 | 127 |
| Infant mortality rate (deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births in the same period) | 29.7 | 23.4 | 24.6 | 23.8 | 26.75 |

The curve of the rate of infant mortality for the county up to 1950 shows a tendency to flatten out as it approaches still nearer to the irreducible minimum. What this minimum may be is not known for certain, but in Sweden a rate of 20 was achieved in the year 1950, and the rate there was 21 in 1951. The rise in the rate for Berkshire in 1951 was very probably due to whooping cough, and further reference to this point is made elsewhere in the Report.

TABLE IV.
INFANT MORTALITY.
(per 1,000 live births).

| | | | | | Average Rate, 1940-1949. | Number of deaths. | |
|------------------|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | 1950. | 1951. |
| URBAN DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Abingdon Borough | ... | ... | ... | 28.36 | 5 | 7 |
| 2 | Maidenhead Borough | ... | ... | ... | 43.16 | 13 | 17 |
| 3 | Newbury Borough | ... | ... | ... | 33.12 | 3 | 6 |
| 4 | New Windsor Borough | ... | ... | ... | 39.04 | 12 | 8 |
| 5 | Wallingford Borough | ... | ... | ... | 39.01 | 4 | 1 |
| 6 | Wantage | ... | ... | ... | 23.87 | 4 | 4 |
| 7 | Wokingham Borough | ... | ... | ... | 31.18 | 3 | 2 |
| RURAL DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Abingdon | ... | ... | ... | 28.90 | 6 | 6 |
| 2 | Bradfield | ... | ... | ... | 37.14 | 7 | 12 |
| 3 | Cookham | ... | ... | ... | 30.24 | 5 | 7 |
| 4 | Easthampstead | ... | ... | ... | 35.08 | 7 | 12 |
| 5 | Faringdon | ... | ... | ... | 23.30 | 9 | 4 |
| 6 | Hungerford | ... | ... | ... | 37.42 | 4 | 3 |
| 7 | Newbury | ... | ... | ... | 34.54 | 6 | 6 |
| 8 | Wallingford | ... | ... | ... | 34.83 | 4 | 5 |
| 9 | Wantage | ... | ... | ... | 30.60 | 6 | 6 |
| 10 | Windsor | ... | ... | ... | 39.15 | 5 | 9 |
| 11 | Wokingham | ... | ... | ... | 31.59 | 13 | 12 |
| Urban Districts | | | | | 36.24 | 44 | 45 |
| Rural Districts | | | | | 32.63 | 72 | 82 |
| County | | | | | 33.83 | 116 | 127 |

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The numbers of maternal deaths in the county in the year 1951 and the three previous years were respectively:—

| | <u>1948</u> | <u>1949</u> | <u>1950</u> | <u>1951</u> |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Numbers of deaths from sepsis | 1 | <i>Nil</i> | <i>Nil</i> | } 2 |
| Numbers of deaths from causes other than sepsis | 2 | 3 | 3 | |

The rate of maternal mortality per thousand total births for the county for the year 1951 was the lowest ever recorded. Owing to the highly effective control that is now possible in cases of puerperal sepsis, due to treatment by means of the sulphonamide drugs and the wide range of antibiotic drugs

that is now available, deaths from this condition are comparatively rare. In view of this situation the Registrar-General no longer shows deaths from puerperal or abortion sepsis separately from other maternal causes.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

DIPHTHERIA.

In 1946, for the first time since records were begun well over a hundred years ago, there was no death from diphtheria in the county. There was a single death in 1947, but there has been no death in the four years since then, up to and including 1951. *There were no cases of diphtheria in either 1950 or 1951.* Such has been the result of immunisation. The figures given below show that the number of primary immunisations continues to rise. However, the complete absence of cases may induce a sense of security that might result in a feeling in parents that immunisation is no longer necessary. The fact is, of course, that this situation can only be maintained if the great majority of babies are immunised. The press has been extremely helpful in giving publicity to the need for this, as well as to the achievement of no cases, and every effort is being made through Health Visitors to see to it that every infant is immunised.

The arrangements first made by the Council in 1947 for immunisation against diphtheria to be carried out by medical practitioners were continued during 1950 and 1951. The numbers of cases treated were:—

| | | <u>1950</u> | <u>1951</u> |
|-----------------------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| Primary immunisations | | 1,975 | 2,605 |
| Reinforcement doses | | 185 | 291 |

In addition, the numbers immunised at County Council Clinics were:—

| | | <u>1950</u> | <u>1951</u> |
|-----------------------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| Primary immunisations | | 1,064 | 1,104 |
| Reinforcement doses | | 261 | 750 |

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 421 notified cases in 1950, and 287 in 1951. The numbers removed to hospital were respectively 166 and 98.

TYPHOID FEVER.

No cases of typhoid fever were notified during the year 1950 and 1951.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were 505 notified cases in 1950, and 1,141 in 1951. The latter year saw the highest number since notification of this disease was introduced, except for the year 1941. The number of deaths was 1 (under 1 year of age) in 1950, and 5 (all under 1 year) in 1951. These figures again illustrate the fact that this infection is most dangerous in really young infants, among whom it is now quite one of the most important causes of death. There were 16 deaths in infants ascribed to pneumonia in 1951, compared with only 7 from this cause in 1950. It is probable that some, at least, of these deaths were in fact due to whooping cough, and that the rise in the infant mortality rate for the county in 1951 can be attributed very largely to whooping cough. The need for an effective method of immunisation is great, and it is to be hoped that the investigations on the subject that are being conducted by the Medical Research Council may soon result in the provision of an effective vaccine.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Under the County Council's arrangements for vaccination and re-vaccination, the numbers of primary vaccinations were 2,327 and 3,027 in 1950 and 1951 respectively, and the numbers of re-vaccinations 722 and 1,837.

POLIOMYELITIS.

In 1950 there was a very marked prevalence of poliomyelitis. This is the third year in which the disease has affected England and Wales seriously, the other two being 1947 and 1949. The distribution of the disease has shown considerable differences in each of the three years, and in relation to this the course of events in Berkshire is of interest.

The system of notification was changed in 1950, to allow for a distinction to be made between paralytic and non-paralytic cases. It was felt by some that this change might cause some "inflation" of the figures by bringing in (as non-paralytic cases) numbers of cases of an abortive or doubtful character that might have escaped notification under the old system. It appears that this fear has not been realised in practice. The *attack-rates* per thousand population for England and Wales during the three years concerned have been 0·18, 0·14, and 0·18 respectively, including non-paralytic cases in the figure for 1950. The *death rates* respectively for the disease for England and Wales in the three years were: (i) per million population at ages under 15: 33, 29, and 33; (ii) crude death rates per million at all ages: 16, 15, and 17.

The main characteristics of the three years of marked prevalence of the disease have been: (i) 1947: the usual high prevalence in rural districts maintained, but London very high and suffered the same attack-rate as the rural districts; East Berks showed high prevalence relative to West Berks; (ii) 1949: prevalence greatest in London, the South-East of England, and the Home Counties; prevalence in East Berks much higher than in West Berks, and indeed worse in the former than in either 1947 or 1950; (iii) 1950: London prevalence relatively low, disease showing a tendency for greater spread to the periphery, particularly to some areas of the South-West, Lincolnshire (Lindsey) and Wales; prevalence in rural districts relatively high, especially in Wales; prevalence in Berks equally distributed between East and West. This is in accordance with past experience, referred to in previous Reports, that East Berks tends to go with London, as the result of social contacts.

POLIOMYELITIS ATTACK-RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION.

| Year. | England and Wales. | London. | Rural Districts. | | East Berks. | West Berks. |
|----------|--------------------|---------|------------------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | England. | Wales. | | |
| 1947 ... | 0·18 | 0·22 | 0·22 | 0·17 | 0·25 | 0·16 |
| 1949 ... | 0·14 | 0·20 | 0·15 | 0·04 | 0·27 | 0·13 |
| 1950 ... | 0·18 | 0·13 | 0·21 | 0·22 | 0·17 | 0·17 |

Of the Berkshire cases in 1950, two thirds were of the paralytic type, and one third non-paralytic, proportions not significantly different from those for England and Wales as a whole. The age distribution of cases was different

to that for England and Wales; the following table shows this, the figures that would be expected if the distribution between age-groups (for the same total number of cases) had been like that in England and Wales as a whole being shown in brackets:—

| Age | 0— | 1— | 3— | 5— | 10— | 15— | 25 up |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Number of cases ... | 1 (2) | 2 (7) | 3 (7) | 4 (10) | 10 (5) | 12 (6) | 13 (8) |

Poliomyelitis was much less prevalent in Berkshire, and in the country as a whole, in 1951. In England and Wales the attack-rate per thousand population (0·06) was a third of the maximum figure that was reached for the years 1947 and 1950. The attack-rate for London (0·03) was relatively low. In Berkshire (16 cases) there was no relative excess in East Berks; indeed, the rates for West and East Berks respectively were 0·06 and 0·05.

Large numbers of enquiries regarding the danger of the spread of the infection of poliomyelitis were received during the prevalence of 1950. All the problems that arose in connection with the giving of advice on prevention were approached on the general basis of the following principles:—

- (a) It is essential to treat minor indisposition seriously during an epidemic, *particularly if associated with headache*, and in children. It is usual for the onset of paralysis to be preceded by a period of such indisposition lasting from a day or two to a week. In the early part of this phase, at any rate, the evening temperature is almost invariably raised. The amount of exercise taken in this phase probably determines the extent and degree of paralysis, and rest in bed during this first stage of the disease may be an important factor in the outlook.
- (b) Even though infection is widespread in the community in epidemic periods, the enormous majority of persons picking up the infection develop very slight symptoms, if any, and in these persons the virus probably does not penetrate to the nervous system so as to entail a risk of paralysis. Spread is typically from the nose and throat, as with the common cold, from cases in the pre-paralytic stage (or the corresponding stage in the commoner abortive cases), but the effective duration of such infectivity is extremely limited, perhaps not exceeding a few hours in the majority of cases. Infection may occur in a few instances from the faeces, in which the virus may be present for up to perhaps six weeks in a large proportion of the close contacts of cases as well as in the cases (whether paralytic or abortive) themselves. Even though the chance of infection being transmitted from this source may be in general much less than with the typical method, the faecal source to some extent makes up in duration what it lacks in intensity, and it is in any case a danger that cannot be overlooked.
- (c) Crowded places, especially in confined spaces, should be avoided.
- (d) In view of the fact that the disease may spread, in rare cases, by faecal contamination, the proper toilet of the hands (which is always necessary and even more important from the point of view of other infections) should be rigorously applied. For the same reason the contamination of food by flies should be avoided by all possible means.

The hope of controlling this disease probably lies in the development of some form of *active immunisation*. For this, an effective attenuated vaccine (similar to that used for yellow fever), containing at least the three main

strains of virus, will be necessary. The large amount of work that is now being done in many parts of the world on this is now perhaps half way to its goal. *Passive immunisation* is very near to achievement, but the method has many practical difficulties, particularly in regard to the supply of sufficient material for large populations; it seems more suitable for limited groups at special risk, and the protection conferred on the individual probably does not exceed five weeks.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following figures show the numbers of cases dealt with during 1950 and 1951 at the various clinics serving the area of the county. The continued reduction in the numbers of cases will be observed, the figures for the year 1949 being shown in brackets:—

| | | | Royal Berks Hos- pital, Reading. | | Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford. | | King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | <u>1950</u> | <u>1951</u> | | <u>1950</u> | <u>1951</u> | <u>1950</u> - <u>1951</u> |
| <i>Number of cases seen for the first time</i> | ... | 113 | 92 (127) | | 66 | 55 (77) | 78 92 (88) |
| of which— | | | | | | | |
| Cases of syphilis | ... | 14 | 12 (16) | | 7 | 9 (10) | 14 13 (9) |
| „ gonorrhoea | | 19 | 8 (17) | | 5 | 3 (8) | 3 8 (8) |
| Non-venereal cases | | 80 | 72 (94) | | 54 | 43 (59) | 61 71 (71) |

LABORATORY SERVICES.

The Public Health Laboratory Service continued throughout the year to give invaluable assistance to Medical Officers of Health in the investigation of both outbreaks and individual cases of infectious disease.

TUBERCULOSIS

(and see also Care and After-Care, p. 22).

The numbers of primary notifications received during 1951 under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, are shown in the following table, together with the corresponding figures for the previous ten years:—

TABLE V.
TUBERCULOSIS.

ANNUAL NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED SINCE 1941.

| Year | Pulmonary. | Non-Pulmonary. | Total. |
|------|------------|----------------|--------|
| 1941 | 236 | 90 | 326 |
| 1942 | 283 | 105 | 388 |
| 1943 | 258 | 80 | 338 |
| 1944 | 330 | 89 | 419 |
| 1945 | 257 | 89 | 346 |
| 1946 | 272 | 84 | 356 |
| 1947 | 264 | 53 | 317 |
| 1948 | 245 | 77 | 322 |
| 1949 | 258 | 49 | 307 |
| 1950 | 205 | 45 | 250 |
| 1951 | 276 | 67 | 343 |

The numbers of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during 1950 and 1951 were respectively 61 and 59 (compared with 87 in 1948 and 71 in 1949). The resulting *death rate* is shown in the table below and is the lowest ever recorded; the corresponding figure for England and Wales is 29·8. The deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis in the two years were respectively 7 and 10, compared with 12 and 6 in 1948 and 1949. The corresponding *death rate* for England and Wales was 4·2.

Changes in the rate of notification may be due to complex causes. Notifications are affected, of course, by the efficiency with which new cases are discovered, and this is especially so at the present time, when mass radiography is in use for this very purpose. It is probable that at least a third of all cases are unknown at any particular time, and these clearly do more harm, relatively, in transmitting infection from the very fact that they are unknown and therefore not susceptible to advice regarding prevention.

TABLE VI.

CRUDE DEATH-RATE FROM TUBERCULOSIS PER 100,000
POPULATION, BERKSHIRE.

| PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS | | | NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS | | |
|-------------------------|--------|------|----------------------------|--------|-----|
| Quinquennium, 1906-10 | ... | 87 | Quinquennium, 1906-10 | ... | 24 |
| Quinquennium, 1941-45 | ... | 36 | Quinquennium, 1941-45 | ... | 11 |
| Quinquennium, 1946-1950 | ... | 28·7 | Quinquennium, 1946-1950 | ... | 3·9 |
| Years 1950-51 | | 20·4 | Years 1950-51 | | 2·9 |

TABLE VII.
NEW CASES OF, AND DEATHS FROM, TUBERCULOSIS,
ACCORDING TO AGE.

YEAR 1950.

| Age Group. | New Cases. | | | | Deaths. | | | |
|------------|------------|-----|----------------|----|------------|----|----------------|----|
| | Pulmonary. | | Non-Pulmonary. | | Pulmonary. | | Non-Pulmonary. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 0 — | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| 1 — | 5 | 2 | 4 | 6 | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| 5 — | 6 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 1 | — | — | — |
| 15 — | 30 | 41 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 3 | — | — |
| 25 — | 71 | 58 | — | 4 | 7 | 9 | — | — |
| 45 — | 34 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 19 | 9 | — | — |
| 65 — | 7 | 6 | 2 | — | 5 | 1 | 1 | — |
| 75 — | 4 | 2 | — | — | 3 | 3 | 1 | — |
| TOTALS | 159 | 123 | 22 | 27 | 36 | 25 | 5 | 2 |

YEAR 1951.

| Age Group. | New Cases. | | | | Deaths. | | | |
|------------|------------|-----|----------------|----|------------|----|----------------|----|
| | Pulmonary. | | Non-Pulmonary. | | Pulmonary. | | Non-Pulmonary. | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 0 — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 — | 7 | 4 | 3 | 8 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 — | 13 | 10 | 17 | 12 | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 15 — | 45 | 44 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 | — | 1 |
| 25 — | 85 | 56 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 1 | — |
| 45 — | 55 | 18 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 12 | 1 | — |
| 65 — | 6 | 3 | — | 2 | 8 | 1 | — | 2 |
| 75 — | — | 3 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — |
| TOTALS | 211 | 138 | 40 | 36 | 31 | 28 | 5 | 5 |

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

The number of children attending Child Welfare Centres during 1951 (with the number attending during 1948, the year in which the National Health Service Act came into operation, shown in brackets) were:—

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| Children attending for the first time | 3,515 | (2,832) |
| Total attendances | 56,944 | (42,862) |

As in former years, the Centres owe a great deal to their local voluntary committees and voluntary workers, whose work continues to be invaluable. This is another service in which the partnership that exists between voluntary effort and the Authority is of such great benefit to the community. New Centres were opened during 1950 and 1951 at Chaddleworth, Chieveley, Curridge, Sandhurst (R.M.A.), and Swallowfield.

DAY NURSERIES.

The Day Nurseries at Lydalls Road, Didcot (40 children, including infants) and The Lawns, Windsor (50 children) continued their work throughout the year. Children were accepted if their mothers were in employment, and in cases where special circumstances in the home justified the admission on grounds of genuine need.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN.

(a) Institutional accommodation is provided at the County Council's own Hostel at Burnell House, Windsor, where up to 19 mothers with their infants are taken. This previously took long-stay cases, and it was the general rule that girls should stay two years, and should be those who had decided to keep their babies. In the early part of 1951, it was decided that the Hostel could enlarge its sphere of usefulness by taking a wider range of cases; under this new arrangement the maximum period of residence was reduced to one year, and girls requiring to stay for shorter periods were also taken. The emphasis is still on the need to rehabilitate the mother, and to give her an opportunity of coming to terms with her problem under favourable conditions, as well as giving every encouragement to her to keep her child. Under the new scheme, however, there is increase of benefit in regard to the infant, and in helping to reduce still further the increased hazards that apply to the illegitimate child if all cases are left to fend for themselves. From this point of view, the criterion is whether the infant's chance of life and health can be improved by accepting the case into the Hostel, and acceptance is based upon the very careful and detailed reports that are made by the Welfare Workers of the Moral Welfare Association. The effect of the change of policy is seen in the fact that admissions in 1950 were 12; whereas in 1951 the number of admissions were 49. Some short-stay cases are admitted to voluntary Homes, the Council paying 75 per cent. of the ascertained cost, less any contribution by the mother. Here, also, the effect of enlarging the acceptance of cases at Burnell House is seen; in 1950 and 1951 the numbers of cases admitted to voluntary Homes were 39 and 12 respectively.

(b) Field work is carried out by the Workers of the Oxford Diocesan Moral Welfare Association, to which the Council again made a grant. All cases coming to the attention of the Public Health Department are referred to the Workers of the Association in the first instance. Arrangements are made for the Workers to keep in touch with all institutional cases, whether in Burnell House or in voluntary Homes, with special reference to the making of arrangements for the future of both mother and child when the time comes to leave the Hostel or voluntary Home, in the light of the individual circumstances.

(c) Special care is provided for all those illegitimate infants who live in ordinary households, and the Health Visitors are required to keep each case under special and close supervision, and to send in reports on each. Every effort is made to enlist the help of such social agencies as may be appropriate to the individual case.

The development of the work of the Council for the unmarried mother is seen by the fact that institutional cases (either in Burnell House or voluntary Homes) were, in 1950 and 1951, 51 and 61 respectively. The annual total of illegitimate births during the three years has fallen. This figure is now about 250. It will thus be seen that the Council is providing for a high proportion of the cases who need help, and it is probable that the present arrangements provide for the ascertainment of the majority of such cases.

DENTAL CARE.

Local Health Authorities are required, under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, to make arrangements for "the care, including in particular dental care, of expectant and nursing mothers and of children who have not attained the age of five years and are not attending primary schools maintained by a local education authority." It was proposed that the dental staff should be increased from 9 to 11 under the National Health Service Act, 1946, in order to carry out the increase of work that was to be expected under that Act. But, unfortunately, the recruitment of dental surgeons continued to be exceedingly difficult.

Mr. O. Jacob, the Senior Dental Officer, reports as follows:—

"Owing to the continuing shortage of dental staff, it was impossible to deal with any expectant or nursing mothers, but treatment for children under five was nevertheless increased slightly."

(a) *Numbers provided with Dental Care:—*

1950.

| | Examined. | Needing treatment. | Treated. |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------|
| Expectant and nursing mothers | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Children under five | 439 | 439 | 439 |

(b) *Forms of Dental Treatment provided:—*

1950.

| | Extractions. | Anaesthetics. | | Fillings. | Scalings. | Silver nitrate. | Dressings. | Radiographs. | Dentures provided. | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|----------|
| | | Local. | General. | | | | | | Complete. | Partial. |
| Expectant and nursing mothers | 10 | 3 | 3 | 31 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Children under five | 112 | 44 | 31 | 285 | — | 30 | 6 | — | — | — |

(a) *Numbers provided with Dental Care :—*
1951.

| | Examined. | Needing treatment. | Treated. |
|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------|
| Expectant and nursing mothers | — | — | — |
| Children under five | 449 | 449 | 449 |

(b) *Forms of Dental Treatment provided :—*
1951.

| | Extrac- tions. | Anaesthetics. | | Fillings. | Scalings. | Silver nitrate. | Dressings. | Radiographs. | Dentures provided. | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|----------|
| | | Local. | General. | | | | | | Complete. | Partial. |
| Expectant and nursing mothers | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Children under five | 234 | 42 | 96 | 394 | — | — | 26 | — | — | — |

MIDWIFERY, HOME NURSING AND HEALTH VISITING.

The general arrangements for the provision of these services were described in the Report for 1948. The services continued to work very satisfactorily. There was some difficulty in recruiting nurses, even though Berkshire is an area that is somewhat sought after by nurses, so that this difficulty may well be less in Berkshire than it is in some other counties. The standard, and the reputation, of the District Nursing Service in Berkshire has always been high, and these are being maintained. One of the results of this is the high degree of professional morale that exists among the nurses. This quality is of very great value to the county, and has been largely responsible for the apparent ease with which the strain that has arisen from difficulties of recruitment has been met. The work is arduous, and calls for a high degree of devotion and effort, even under favourable conditions. A temporary vacancy in an area can mean a very considerable strain on the nurses who have to fill the gap.

MIDWIFERY.

The County Council had been Local Supervising Authority for the whole County under the Midwives Acts before the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and continued to be so as Local Health Authority under the latter Act.

At the end of 1951, 158 midwives were practising in the county area. Of these, 99 were engaged in domiciliary midwifery practice and 59 were employed in either general hospitals or nursing homes. The total number of midwives at the end of 1950 was 153.

The following tables show the numbers of cases attended by midwives in the area of the Local Supervising Authority:—

1950.

| | Domiciliary Cases. | | Cases in Institutions. | | Total. | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | As Mid-wives. (1) | As Maternity Nurses. (2) | As Mid-wives. (3) | As Maternity Nurses. (4) | As Mid-wives. (5) | As Maternity Nurses. (6) |
| (1) Midwives employed by the Authority ... | 1,252 | 411 | — | — | 1,252 | 411 |
| (2) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations— | | | | | | |
| (a) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act ... | 7 | 8 | — | — | 7 | 8 |
| (b) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act) | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (3) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act ... | — | — | 1,447 | 712 | 1,447 | 712 |
| (4) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes) ... | — | — | 9 | 260 | 9 | 260 |
| TOTALS ... | 1,259 | 419 | 1,456 | 972 | 2,715 | 1,391 |

1951.

| | Domiciliary Cases. | | Cases in Institutions. | | Total. | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | As Mid-wives. (1) | As Maternity Nurses. (2) | As Mid-wives. (3) | As Maternity Nurses. (4) | As Mid-wives. (5) | As Maternity Nurses. (6) |
| (1) Midwives employed by the Authority ... | 1,284 | 336 | — | — | 1,284 | 336 |
| (2) Midwives employed by voluntary organisations— | | | | | | |
| (a) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act ... | 8 | 2 | — | — | 8 | 2 |
| (b) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act) | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| (3) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act ... | — | — | 1,314 | 527 | 1,314 | 527 |
| (4) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes) ... | 3 | 10 | 14 | 258 | 17 | 268 |
| TOTALS ... | 1,295 | 348 | 1,328 | 785 | 2,623 | 1,133 |

ANTE-NATAL EXAMINATIONS.

Although ante-natal and post-natal examinations by a medical practitioner are provided under the new Act for all maternity patients (on the basis of a minimum of two ante-natal examinations and a post-natal examination), every effort is made to impress upon midwives the need for them to continue to provide their own complete ante-natal care for their cases. During 1950 and 1951, the numbers of ante-natal visits made by domiciliary midwives were 20,538 and 21,120 respectively, and full records were maintained in all these cases.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

The Council continued its Clinics at Abingdon, Faringdon, Maidenhead, Newbury and Windsor, and during the two years the numbers of patients attending were 758 and 416 respectively, and the total attendances 3,415 and 2,292. These clinics tend to show a reduction of cases and attendances, largely through the effect of the arrangements (referred to in the preceding section) for free ante-natal examination by general medical practitioners.

ANALGESIA IN MIDWIFERY CASES.

In July, 1947, 13 of the 73 district midwives in the county were qualified in gas-air analgesia and 10 apparatuses were in use. At 31st December, 1951, the number of midwives qualified in this way had risen to 87 and the number of apparatuses in use to 69.

The numbers of domiciliary maternity cases given gas-air analgesia by midwives were 769 in 1950, and 830 in 1951.

In September, 1951, the Ministry of Health made special provision for the use by midwives of the drug *pethidine* as an analgesic, additional to the well-established use of nitrous oxide and air. This was of the greatest benefit to patients, and undoubtedly helped midwives very greatly in their difficult work. From the coming into effect of the Ministry's scheme, the number of cases in which midwives used *pethidine* during 1951 was 419.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS.

Arrangements were continued for Medical Officers of Health of Local Health Authorities to investigate the domiciliary circumstances of maternity patients applying for hospital confinement (excluding those requiring such confinement on purely obstetric grounds), in order that the available beds should be used only for cases in which the home circumstances render confinement in the home genuinely impossible. The numbers of applications dealt with during the two years were 1,319 and 1,249 respectively.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

There were 12 cases (3 domiciliary and 9 institutional) notified in 1950, and 36 (9 domiciliary and 27 institutional) in 1951. Of the domiciliary cases, 2 were admitted to hospital in 1950, and 2 in 1951. No death occurred in 1950, but 1 in 1951. All the cases were investigated in detail and reported upon by the Superintendent Nursing staff, who also gave suitable advice on preventive measures.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The numbers of cases notified were 3 in 1950, and 4 in 1951. In no case was there impairment of vision as a result of the infection, and all cases underwent satisfactory resolution.

STERILIZED MATERNITY OUTFITS.

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, these are issued free to all domiciliary maternity patients, and the total number of outfits supplied in 1950 was 1,725, and in 1951, 1,645.

HOME NURSING.

During 1950 District Nurses carried out 150,860 domiciliary nursing visits to cases of illness, and 157,766 in 1951; these visits were, of course, quite apart from the numerous other visits carried out by them as Midwives and as Health Visitors.

HEALTH VISITING.

When the National Health Service Act, 1946, came into operation, there was considerable discussion as to whether Health Visiting should be carried out by full-time Health Visitors or by District Nurses doing this work combined with domiciliary midwifery and nursing. It appears that there are points in favour of each of these methods. It is clear that the system adopted will

depend very largely on the type of area. In the three larger Boroughs of Maidenhead, Newbury and Windsor, and in a few other urban areas of the county, full-time Health Visitors are employed. But Berkshire is largely rural, and the "combined" system has been largely developed, so that most of the Health Visitors in the county are District Nurses. The question was considered more fully in the Report for 1948, but the value of the "combined" system, at least in the more rural parts of the county, has been fully borne out by experience. Every effort has been made to secure that nurses in such "combined" posts shall hold the Health Visitor's Certificate.

The numbers of visits paid by Health Visitors were as follows:—

| | <u>1950.</u> | <u>1951.</u> |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Visits to children under one year | 23,945 | 31,608 |
| „ „ „ between one and five years ... | 37,562 | 44,538 |

The Council continued to provide training scholarships for Health Visitors; 6 candidates were accepted in each of the two years 1950 and 1951.

SPECIAL CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

The criterion of prematurity is "an infant weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds or less at birth," and all such births are specially notified to the County Medical Officer of Health by the midwife. Midwives are required to give special care to all such infants, and to obtain the assistance of the Superintendent or of her Assistants. In the Public Health Department there is provided a number of special cots for the nursing of such infants in their own homes, and also special baskets that can be heated for transport of the infant to hospital when this is necessary. 270 premature infants were born during 1950, and 256 during 1951, to women normally resident in the county. Statistics relating to these births are given in the following table:—

| | <u>1950.</u> | <u>1951.</u> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) Number born at home | 64 | 79 |
| (a) Number born at home and nursed entirely at home | 57 | 70 |
| (b) Number of those born at home and nursed entirely at home: | | |
| (i) who died during the first 24 hours ... | 2 | 4 |
| (ii) who survived at the end of one month | 54 | 66 |
| (c) Number of those born at home and removed to Hospital | 7 | 9 |
| (d) Number of those born at home and removed to Hospital: | | |
| (i) who died during the first 24 hours ... | 1 | 3 |
| (ii) who survived at the end of one month | 5 | 4 |
| (2) Number born in Hospital | 193 | 172 |
| (a) Number of those born in Hospital: | | |
| (i) who died during the first 24 hours ... | 16 | 9 |
| (ii) who survived at the end of one month | 162 | 155 |
| (3) Number born in Nursing Homes | 13 | 5 |
| (a) Number of those born in Nursing Homes: | | |
| (i) who died during the first 24 hours ... | 1 | — |
| (ii) who survived at the end of one month | 11 | 5 |

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

The number of births notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was 4,806 (including 56 stillbirths) in 1950, and 4,778 (including 62 stillbirths) in 1951.

Births are notifiable under the Public Health Act, 1936, by the father of the child *and* any person in attendance during the confinement or within six hours after the birth. It follows that the midwife should always notify a birth at which she is in attendance, and if this procedure is followed the vast majority of births are notified. Even so, births are also checked by exchange of information with the Registrar of Births and Deaths, who independently receives particulars of each birth, since each birth must be registered as well as notified. It is on the basis of the information received through notification of births (checked by registration) that the work of the Health Visitor is brought into operation. The home visiting of infants and young children by Health Visitors remains the foundation, and the most important part, of the Child Welfare work of local authorities. This work (based on the notification of births) has additional importance in securing that every child is vaccinated against smallpox, and immunised against diphtheria.

NURSING HOMES.

At December 31st, 1951, there were 20 registered Nursing Homes in the county, compared with 27 at the end of 1949. Of these, 8 undertook general medical and surgical work, 3 admitted maternity cases only, and the remainder provided for the nursing of either convalescent or senile patients.

Year 1950.

| | Number of Homes. | Number of Beds provided for:— | | |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | | Maternity. | Others. | Totals. |
| Homes first registered during year | — | — | — | — |
| Homes on Register at end of year | 21 | 45 | 203 | 248 |

Year 1951.

| | Number of Homes. | Number of Beds provided for:— | | |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | | Maternity. | Others. | Totals. |
| Homes first registered during year | 2 | — | 29 | 29 |
| Homes on Register at end of year | 20 | 31 | 233 | 264 |

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

During 1950 and 1951 the arrangements that the County Council had adopted for the provision of an ambulance service under the National Health Service Act continued to prove adequate for their purpose, and the service functioned very smoothly. The two voluntary first-aid organisations, the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society, and the local voluntary committees, continued to contribute a full share to the work of the service.

The figures confirm the impression of the year 1949, that the mileage of the ambulance service as a whole is tending to reach a condition of relative stability. In making an assessment of this, the fact that the population had increased by nearly 19,000 in 1951 as compared with 1949 must be borne in mind. An important figure in relation to the ambulance service is the annual number of patients carried by the whole service per thousand population. Owing to the special arrangements that exist for such areas as that near Reading, certain allowances must be made in arriving at this figure. After making such allowances, the figure for Berkshire for the year 1951 was 160, and it is probable that this compares favourably with that for other similar areas.

Mileage and types of case dealt with for each Ambulance Station during 1950.

| Station. | Number of Patients. | Type of Case. | | | | | Total Mileage. |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|--------|----------------|
| | | Illness (Urgent). | Illness (Not Urgent). | Accident. | Maternity. | Other. | |
| Abingdon ... | 2,353 | 220 | 1,679 | 287 | 144 | 23 | 39,427 |
| Ascot ... | 14 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | — | 329 |
| Bracknell ... | 2,107 | 365 | 1,378 | 244 | 105 | 15 | 52,148 |
| Cookham ... | 37 | 10 | 17 | 5 | 5 | — | 955 |
| Didcot ... | 2,761 | 392 | 1,915 | 197 | 178 | 79 | 60,651 |
| Faringdon... | 239 | 42 | 91 | 58 | 45 | 3 | 9,560 |
| Hungerford | 221 | 80 | 55 | 49 | 37 | — | 7,691 |
| Lambourn | 102 | 40 | 28 | 22 | 11 | 1 | 3,611 |
| Maidenhead | 6,447 | 350 | 5,653 | 230 | 208 | 6 | 42,664 |
| Maidenhead (St. John) | 397 | 153 | 143 | 58 | 41 | 2 | 4,730 |
| Newbury ... | 1,520 | 420 | 729 | 182 | 181 | 8 | 38,823 |
| *Thatcham | 17 | 5 | 12 | — | — | — | 741 |
| Wallingford | 390 | 48 | 254 | 41 | 47 | — | 10,425 |
| Wantage ... | 559 | 98 | 287 | 112 | 62 | — | 15,037 |
| Wokingham | 1,140 | 339 | 465 | 248 | 85 | 3 | 18,789 |
| Windsor ... | 4,010 | 349 | 3,275 | 181 | 192 | 13 | 48,191 |
| INFECTIOUS DISEASE. | | | | | | | |
| Abingdon Isolation Hospital | 541 | 85 | 455 | — | — | 1 | 9,880 |
| Maidenhead Isolation Hospital | 832 | 149 | 353 | — | — | 330 | 11,859 |
| TOTALS ... | 23,687 | 3,148 | 16,794 | 1,918 | 1,343 | 484 | 375,511 |

This Station closed down 31st March, 1950.

Mileage and types of case dealt with for each Ambulance Station during 1951.

| Station. | Number of Patients. | Type of Case. | | | | | Total Mileage. |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|--------|----------------|
| | | Illness (Urgent). | Illness (Not Urgent). | Accident. | Maternity. | Other. | |
| Abingdon ... | 2,906 | 207 | 2,088 | 327 | 177 | 107 | 38,142 |
| Ascot ... | 40 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 18 | — | 876 |
| Bracknell ... | 2,653 | 368 | 1,862 | 270 | 146 | 7 | 61,831 |
| Cookham ... | 23 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 4 | — | 345 |
| Didcot ... | 1,950 | 337 | 1,206 | 205 | 152 | 50 | 46,431 |
| Faringdon... | 272 | 73 | 110 | 50 | 39 | — | 9,806 |
| Hungerford | 291 | 96 | 65 | 92 | 36 | 2 | 9,479 |
| Lambourn | 97 | 65 | 6 | 16 | 9 | 1 | 3,231 |
| Maidenhead | 5,114 | 334 | 4,402 | 202 | 172 | 4 | 42,721 |
| Maidenhead (St. John) | 458 | 194 | 125 | 97 | 35 | 7 | 4,662 |
| Newbury ... | 2,081 | 514 | 1,106 | 251 | 210 | — | 46,421 |
| Wallingford | 339 | 57 | 192 | 49 | 40 | 1 | 8,124 |
| Wantage ... | 604 | 105 | 353 | 76 | 68 | 2 | 16,285 |
| Wokingham | 1,404 | 259 | 623 | 430 | 90 | 2 | 21,267 |
| Windsor ... | 4,257 | 406 | 3,347 | 218 | 271 | 15 | 37,827 |
| INFECTIOUS DISEASE. | | | | | | | |
| Abingdon Isolation Hospital | 406 | 111 | 287 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8,703 |
| Maidenhead Isolation Hospital | 872 | 122 | 570 | — | 2 | 178 | 13,424 |
| TOTALS ... | 23,767 | 3,266 | 16,354 | 2,297 | 1,471 | 379 | 369,575 |

HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE.

Transport for sitting cases was provided largely through the voluntary Hospital Car Service that had been built up during the war as the Volunteer Car Pool, and has continued to function since that time. In Berkshire this service is organised by the office of the British Red Cross Society in Reading, together with certain local Organisers of the Society out in the county, the County Council being financially responsible for the payments to volunteer drivers and sharing with Reading Borough Council the central administrative costs. The following tables show the work of the Hospital Car Service during 1950 and 1951:—

1950.

| <i>Month.</i> | | <i>Number of Journeys.</i> | <i>Number of Patients.</i> | <i>Mileage.</i> |
|---------------|-----|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| January | ... | 1,415 | 1,550 | 37,438 |
| February | ... | 1,208 | 1,345 | 32,002 |
| March | ... | 1,255 | 1,399 | 33,802 |
| April | ... | 1,080 | 1,144 | 31,556 |
| May | ... | 1,427 | 1,558 | 38,724 |
| June | ... | 1,372 | 1,526 | 39,630 |
| July | ... | 1,386 | 1,519 | 40,419 |
| August | ... | 1,191 | 1,294 | 33,929 |
| September | ... | 1,043 | 1,123 | 31,209 |
| October... | ... | 1,372 | 1,526 | 39,630 |
| November | ... | 1,259 | 1,526 | 34,674 |
| December | ... | 1,138 | 1,301 | 29,548 |
| Totals | ... | 15,146 | 16,811 | 422,561 |

1951.

| <i>Month.</i> | | <i>Number of Journeys.</i> | <i>Number of Patients.</i> | <i>Mileage.</i> |
|---------------|-----|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| January | ... | 1,335 | 1,548 | 35,654 |
| February | ... | 1,311 | 1,522 | 34,969 |
| March | ... | 1,246 | 1,447 | 34,025 |
| April | ... | 1,385 | 1,701 | 39,243 |
| May | ... | 1,465 | 1,767 | 42,986 |
| June | ... | 1,361 | 1,772 | 41,129 |
| July | ... | 1,354 | 1,623 | 38,853 |
| August | ... | 1,169 | 1,483 | 37,337 |
| September | ... | 1,172 | 1,525 | 36,353 |
| October... | ... | 1,536 | 1,707 | 44,516 |
| November | ... | 1,484 | 1,917 | 41,703 |
| December | ... | 1,065 | 1,362 | 31,936 |
| Totals | ... | 15,883 | 19,374 | 458,704 |

Previous to 1950, arrangements had been made to station a sitting-case car at the Council's Ambulance Station at Maidenhead, and also one at Windsor. It was proposed to extend this type of provision to further main ambulance stations should this be considered advisable in the light of experience. As a result of this, a sitting-case car was provided in October, 1950 at Bracknell, and one also at Newbury. The intention was to use these cars at main ambulance stations as far as possible for the sitting cases arising in the urban areas concerned, leaving those arising in the more scattered rural areas to be dealt with by the well distributed voluntary cars of the Hospital Car Service.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, a Local Health Authority "may with the approval of the Minister, and to such extent as the Minister may direct, make arrangements for the purpose of the prevention of illness, the care of persons suffering from illness or mental defectiveness, or the after-care of such persons." Under Ministry of Health Circular 118/47 of 10th July, 1947, the Minister confined his direction under

this Section of the Act to the prevention of tuberculosis and the care and after-care of persons suffering from tuberculosis. The County Council provides Health Visitors for the special visiting of domiciliary cases of tuberculosis and such Health Visitors are required to "concern themselves with all matters relating to the welfare of such patients and their families" and to "concern themselves particularly with all measures which can be taken to prevent tuberculosis in the family of the patient." It is also provided that tuberculous patients shall be supplied, where necessary, with beds, bedding and nursing requisites, and the supply of outdoor shelters is continued, as well as facilities for the supply of extra nourishment.

In July, 1951, provision was made for the appointment of a Welfare Worker and Occupational Therapist for cases of tuberculosis in the eastern part of the county that lies within the area of the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board; a short time previously, it was decided to make an annual grant to the British Red Cross Society in consideration of the valuable work in occupational handicrafts that the Society was doing for such patients in the remainder of the county.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

This has been continued, although the amount of provision that has been made falls far short of the need. However, it is an expensive service, and there is growing discussion as to whether the limited resources that are now available should be concentrated more on those groups of persons that are more likely to yield a relatively high proportion of cases, or on groups who, if they do have the disease, are more likely to transmit it to others from the nature of their work. It is clear that the use of mass radiography is having a definite effect on the numbers of notifications. During 1950 and 1951 the Mass Radiography Unit carried out surveys involving Berkshire population at Newbury, Reading, Didcot (this survey also included factories at Thatcham and Aldermaston), and Wokingham. The total number of persons examined in these surveys was 21,494, and the number of cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis discovered was 32, of which about half had a positive sputum.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

This was described more fully in the Report for 1949. A main difficulty with B.C.G. vaccination has been the absence, or at least the extreme rarity, of trials that are properly *controlled* statistically. Now, at least one trial with adequate controls (in America) seems to have shown that the general use of B.C.G. in young persons does have a definite effect in raising the average resistance of such persons to infection under natural conditions. It appears, indeed, that it is now justified to make B.C.G. vaccination generally available to young persons as soon as the necessary supplies of the special vaccine can be provided. From the beginning of the scheme in October, 1949, up to the end of 1951, 151 persons in Berkshire have been given B.C.G. vaccine.

While newer methods are being developed, there should be no relaxation of effort in regard to the established means of prevention. Of special importance in this respect are: (a) the examination and supervision of contacts, and the tracing, wherever possible and by all means, of the source of infection in each case, as well as (b) the prevention of spread of the infection, particularly in the patient's home, by the teaching of a sound regimen to the patient and his family. Much more can be done in this way than is generally appreciated, and here the Tuberculosis Health Visitor has a function of the greatest importance.

PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT.

Arrangements are made by the Council for the supply of nursing equipment for domiciliary cases through the existing nursing depots of the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade, each article being issued through the Home Nurse.

AFTER-CARE OF PERSONS DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL.

The proposals of the Council under the National Health Service Act provide that any necessary care shall be provided for "persons discharged from hospital or other invalids," and this work is carried out, in general, by Health Visitors. Similar work is also carried out by the staff of the Council in regard to the follow-up, when necessary, of contacts of cases of venereal disease.

ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL OF THE INFIRM AGED AND CHRONIC SICK.

When the former Public Assistance Institutions were taken over by Regional Hospital Boards under the National Health Service Act in 1948, the shortage of hospital beds for the infirm aged and the chronic sick was serious. This shortage of beds continued during 1950 and 1951. Many more beds, probably a sufficient number to meet the needs, could have been provided if more nursing staff could have been recruited for this branch of nursing work. It is being slowly realised that the work constitutes one of the most important forms of nursing. Owing to the protracted nature of most of the cases it is also one of the most difficult. With an ageing population, it represents a challenge to the nursing profession. It would be surprising if the profession did not respond to this challenge as it has done to so many others in its history. Progress is being made to meet the challenge in another way, in the increasing development of the scope that there is for restoration and rehabilitation in many cases of old people who, formerly, would have been regarded as beyond remedial treatment. There is also, fortunately, a growing realisation of the importance of keeping elderly people in their own homes as far, and as long, as possible, as there is also of the fact that many older people fail physically from causes (in particular, malnutrition) that are eminently preventable. In all this, the County Council's District Nurses, Health Visitors and Domestic Helps have a vital part to play, and what they can do in this large and increasing field is of enormous value to the community for financial, as well as human, reasons. Arrangements were continued for Medical Officers of Health of Local Health Authorities to investigate the circumstances of these cases, in order that there might be some degree of selection of the relatively more urgent ones, and so that beds should go to those most in need of them. The number of cases of this kind dealt with by the Public Health Department was 114 in 1950 and 198 in 1951.

HOLIDAY HOME TREATMENT.

The Health Committee provides holiday home treatment for carefully selected types of case. Such provision, like the Domestic Help Service of the Council, can be of considerable value if it is used in the light of clear medical criteria. The cases accepted have been those in which recovery from a serious illness can be expected to be genuinely accelerated, and restoration of working capacity restored more quickly or more surely, by a stay in a suitable holiday home. During 1950, the number of cases accepted was 27, of which approximately half were referred by medical practitioners, and half by hospitals. In 1951, the number of cases was 20. The average length of stay in a holiday home was between two and three weeks.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

This continued to be developed through the Council's Health Visitors, and the Council continued its support to the Central Council for Health Education.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Council may provide Domestic Helps "for households where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged or a child not over compulsory school age within the meaning of the Education Act, 1944." The Council's scheme was started in July, 1946, two years before the new Act, and the scheme is essentially one that provides Domestic Helps on medical grounds. This principle was again fully observed in providing, and controlling, the Service during 1950 and 1951, and if this condition is satisfied no service of the Local Health Authority can be more useful to the community.

The numbers of new cases accepted during 1946, 1947, and 1948 were respectively 12, 43, and 154. The number of new cases in 1950 was 649, and, in 1951, 512; the cases being provided for at the end of 1951 was 340, compared with 294 at the end of 1950, and 156 at the end of 1949. Although the number of new cases accepted fell in 1951 as compared with 1950, the increase, and gradual accumulation, of cases suffering from infirmity or chronic sickness due to age resulted in a rise in the number of cases being provided for at the end of the year 1951 as compared with the previous year.

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

The report of the Berkshire County Blind Society showed that, on 31st March, 1951, there were 435 persons on their register; 69 new cases were registered.

The total number of cases referred to certifying ophthalmic surgeons was 102 and, of these, 2 were certified as not being blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act, 1920; 53 of those certified as blind were over 60 years of age.

Three persons who had previously been certified as blind were removed from the register as the sight had improved so much that the cases no longer came under the definition of a blind person; 46 persons died, and 14 left the county to reside in other areas.

Home teachers continued their domiciliary visits to blind persons.

MENTAL HEALTH.

Under the National Health Service Act the Council has constituted a Mental Health Sub-Committee consisting of six members of the Council, and three members co-opted on account of their special interest in the work for which the Sub-Committee is responsible. Twelve meetings were held during the years 1950 and 1951.

In the administration of the service the County Medical Officer is assisted by:—

A Senior Assistant Medical Officer (who is also Senior Assistant School Medical Officer).

A Psychiatric Social Worker.

Two Petitioning Officers.

Seven Duly Authorised and Welfare Officers.

In addition, it is provided that psychiatric specialists of the Regional Hospital Board shall be called in for purposes of consultation, when necessary, in regard to cases of mental deficiency or mental illness, and a proportion of the time of the Council's Assistant School Medical Officers is allocated to the case-work of the service. The Psychiatric Social Worker is a joint appointment with the Regional Hospital Board.

No duties were delegated to voluntary organisations, but the Council continued to subscribe to the National Association for Mental Health.

The work of prevention, care and after-care under Section 28 of the Act was undertaken by the Psychiatric Social Worker, by Health Visitors, and by the Duly Authorised Officers.

LUNACY AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS.

During 1950 and 1951, the Duly Authorised Officers dealt with the following cases under these Acts:—

| | <u>1950.</u> | <u>1951.</u> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Certified patients | 107 | 123 |
| Voluntary patients | 49 | 59 |
| Observation cases | 23 | 26 |
| Urgency Orders | 1 | 4 |
| Temporary patients | 2 | 1 |
| Cases seen by Justices of the Peace, but no action taken | 27 | 22 |
| | <u>209</u> | <u>235</u> |

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS.

The number of new cases ascertained during 1950 was 86 (53 males and 33 females) and, during 1951, 92 (55 males and 37 females). Of these cases, 59 (41 males and 18 females) in 1950, and 67 (39 males and 28 females) in 1951, were notified under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944.

The new cases were dealt with as follows:—

| | <u>1950.</u> | | | <u>1951.</u> | | |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. |
| Placed under Statutory Supervision | 45 | 23 | 68 | 52 | 34 | 86 |
| Placed under Voluntary Supervision | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Admitted to Certified Institutions | 4 | 10 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Admitted to "Place of Safety" | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Placed under Guardianship | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Removed from Area | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Action not yet taken | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| | <u>53</u> | <u>33</u> | <u>86</u> | <u>55</u> | <u>37</u> | <u>92</u> |

The total number of ascertained cases on the Register at the end of 1950 was 612 and, at the end of 1951, 692, made up as follows:—

| | <u>1950.</u> | | | <u>1951.</u> | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|----------|--------|--------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. |
| In Certified Institutions | 157 | 161 | 318 | 171 | 163 | 334 |
| Under Guardianship ... | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Under Statutory Supervision ... | 130 | 98 | 228 | 171 | 128 | 299 |
| In a "Place of Safety" ... | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Action not yet taken ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Under Voluntary Supervision ... | 32 | 26 | 58 | 27 | 23 | 50 |
| | 324 | 288 | 612 | 374 | 318 | 692 |

Cases awaiting institutional care at 31st December, 1950, and at 31st December, 1951, were:—

| | <u>1950.</u> | | | <u>1951.</u> | | |
|-----------------|--------------|----------|--------|--------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. |
| Very Urgent ... | 10 | 2 | 12 | 7 | — | 7 |
| Urgent ... | 9 | 8 | 17 | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| Not Urgent ... | 3 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| | 22 | 15 | 37 | 21 | 16 | 37 |

The last table illustrates the very great shortage of available institutional beds for these cases, a serious situation which continues to be nation-wide.

Supervision continued to be carried out by the Council's Health Visitors, and the Duly Authorised Officers performed this work in relation to some of the male cases. The great majority of mental defectives were visited quarterly, and reports were submitted in respect of each visit.

In addition, the staff carry out a considerable amount of work in connection with the supervision of patients "on licence" from institutions, the investigation of home conditions for holiday leave for patients, and the review of Orders under Section 11 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

The numbers of home visits were:—

| | <u>1950.</u> | | | <u>1951.</u> | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|----------|--------|--------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. | Males. | Females. | TOTAL. |
| Under Guardianship ... | 18 | 15 | 33 | 17 | 19 | 36 |
| Under Statutory Supervision ... | 531 | 416 | 947 | 699 | 540 | 1,239 |
| Under Voluntary Supervision ... | 71 | 57 | 128 | 57 | 51 | 108 |
| | 620 | 488 | 1,108 | 773 | 610 | 1,383 |

The Council has not made arrangements for providing any Training Centres of its own for mental defectives, but arrangements have been made for patients to attend the Occupation Centres in Oxford, Reading, and Slough, and the British Red Cross Society in Berkshire carries out a considerable amount of occupational work in the homes of patients of all kinds, including mental defectives.

HEALTH CENTRES.

The detailed proposals for the use of the Faringdon Cottage Hospital as a Health Centre were approved by the County Council early in 1951. These proposals provide for consulting room accommodation for three medical practitioners, as well as for the continuation, in the same building, of the County Council's own clinics and certain hospital clinics. The final approval of the Ministry was received in March, and the work of adaptation was begun. In the autumn the medical practitioners began their surgeries in the building, and the new Health Centre thus came into operation.

TABLE VIII.
NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1950.

| DISEASES NOTIFIED. | Cases notified in Urban Districts. | | | | | | | Cases notified in Rural Districts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|------------|----------|----------------|------------|-------------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|------------|------------------------|---------------|---|
| | Abingdon Borough | Maidenhead Borough. | Newbury Borough. | New Windsor Borough. | Wallingford Borough. | Wantage. | Wokingham Borough. | Total Urban Districts. | Abingdon. | Bradfield. | Cookham. | Easthampstead. | Faringdon. | Hungerford. | Newbury. | Wallingford. | Wantage. | Windsor. | Wokingham. | Total Rural Districts. | Total County. | |
| 1 Smallpox | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2 Diphtheria and Membranous Group | 3 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 7 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 28 | 35 | |
| 3 Erysipelas | 35 | 27 | 16 | 16 | 1 | 15 | 8 | 118 | 56 | 11 | 17 | 32 | 14 | 24 | 7 | 17 | 42 | 13 | 70 | 303 | 421 | |
| 4 Scarlet Fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 5 Typhoid | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 6 Paratyphoid | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 7 Puerperal Pyrexia | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 5 | — | 1 | 1 | |
| 8 Cerebro-spinal Meningitis | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 7 | 12 | |
| 9 Poliomyelitis | 1 | 6 | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | 11 | 3 | 2 | — | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 2 | |
| 10 Polioencephalitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 34 | 45 | |
| 11 Ophthalmia Neonatorum | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | 4 | |
| 12 Pneumonia | 13 | 5 | 1 | 6 | — | — | 2 | 27 | 42 | 56 | 15 | 4 | — | — | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 18 | 147 | 174 | |
| 13 Dysentery | 3 | 12 | — | — | — | 6 | 2 | 21 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 4 | 7 | 28 | |
| 14 Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 9 | 24 | 23 | 17 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 96 | 22 | 13 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 18 | 19 | 9 | 28 | 151 | 247 | |
| 15 Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary | 2 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | 2 | 17 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | — | 6 | 28 | 45 | |
| 16 Encephalitis Lethargica | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 17 Malaria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | |
| 18 Continued Fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 19 Pemphigus Neonatorum | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| 20 Measles | 17 | 36 | 54 | 410 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 532 | 89 | 23 | 67 | 92 | 5 | 23 | 27 | 16 | 8 | 21 | 102 | 473 | 1005 | |
| 21 Whooping Cough | 30 | 69 | 21 | 4 | 16 | 12 | — | 152 | 78 | 22 | 76 | 24 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 33 | 4 | 82 | 353 | 505 | |

TABLE VIIIa.
NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1951.

| DISEASES NOTIFIED. | Cases notified in Urban Districts. | | | | | | | Cases notified in Rural Districts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|------------|----------|----------------|------------|-------------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | Abingdon Borough | Maidenhead Borough. | Newbury Borough. | New Windsor Borough. | Wallingford Borough. | Wantage. | Wokingham Borough. | Total Urban Districts. | Abingdon. | Bradfield. | Cookham. | Easthampstead. | Faringdon. | Hungerford. | Newbury. | Wallingford. | Wantage. | Windsor. | Wokingham. | Total Rural Districts. | Total County. |
| 1 Smallpox | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2 Diphtheria and Membranous Croup | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3 Erysipelas | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 6 | 18 | 23 |
| 4 Scarlet Fever | 14 | 15 | 3 | 5 | 3 | — | 15 | 69 | 32 | 12 | 6 | 28 | 19 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 81 | 218 | 287 |
| 5 Typhoid | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6 Paratyphoid | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 4 | 6 |
| 7 Puerperal Pyrexia | 1 | 1 | — | 14 | — | — | 1 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 10 | — | 18 | 35 |
| 8 Cerebro-spinal Meningitis | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| 9 Poliomyelitis | 2 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 7 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | 3 | 9 | 16 |
| 10 Polioencephalitis | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 |
| 11 Ophthalmia Neonatorum | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 4 |
| 12 Pneumonia | 16 | 14 | 3 | 11 | — | — | 3 | 47 | 28 | 102 | 13 | 16 | 8 | — | 1 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 56 | 246 | 293 |
| 13 Dysentery | 3 | 29 | — | 11 | — | — | 1 | 45 | 57 | 13 | 73 | 45 | 1 | — | 1 | 19 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 232 | 277 |
| 14 Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 16 | 37 | 12 | 20 | 2 | — | 10 | 103 | 19 | 24 | 7 | 16 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 20 | 11 | 5 | 43 | 165 | 268 |
| 15 Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary | 4 | 10 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 20 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 45 | 65 |
| 16 Encephalitis Lethargica | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 17 Malaria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 18 Continued Fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 19 Pemphigus Neonatorum | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 20 Measles | 313 | 781 | 196 | 394 | 52 | 151 | 322 | 2209 | 493 | 448 | 309 | 457 | 40 | 195 | 147 | 305 | 174 | 220 | 730 | 3,518 | 5,727 |
| 21 Whooping Cough | 49 | 97 | 7 | 16 | 2 | 38 | 28 | 237 | 213 | 209 | 25 | 144 | 33 | 29 | 17 | 42 | 15 | 38 | 139 | 904 | 1,141 |

TABLE IX.

EPIDEMIC MORTALITY DURING TEN YEARS 1942-1951.

| | | | | | NUMBER OF DEATHS. | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | Smallpox. | Measles. | Diphtheria. | Whooping Cough. |
| URBAN DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Abingdon Borough | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | 1 |
| 2 | Maidenhead Borough | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 3 | Newbury Borough | ... | ... | ... | — | — | 1 | — |
| 4 | New Windsor Borough... | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| 5 | Wallingford Borough | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | — |
| 6 | Wantage... | ... | ... | ... | — | — | 1 | — |
| 7 | Wokingham Borough | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | — |
| RURAL DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Abingdon | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2 | Bradfield... | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 3 | Cookham | ... | ... | ... | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| 4 | Easthampstead | ... | ... | ... | — | — | 1 | — |
| 5 | Faringdon | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | 1 |
| 6 | Hungerford | ... | ... | ... | — | — | 3 | 2 |
| 7 | Newbury... | ... | ... | ... | — | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 8 | Wallingford | ... | ... | ... | — | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | Wantage... | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| 10 | Windsor | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | 1 |
| 11 | Wokingham | ... | ... | ... | — | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| | Urban Districts... | ... | ... | ... | — | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| | Rural Districts | ... | ... | ... | — | 9 | 12 | 25 |
| | County | ... | ... | ... | — | 11 | 15 | 31 |

TABLE X.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH, 1950.
URBAN DISTRICTS.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | Deaths belonging to all Urban Districts. | | | | | | | | | Deaths belonging to each District (at all ages). | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| | Age Groups. | | | | | | | | | Abingdon Borough. | Maidenhead Borough. | Newbury Borough. | New Windsor Borough. | Wallingford Borough. | Wantage. | Wokingham Borough. |
| | All Ages. | 0— | 1— | 5— | 15— | 25— | 45— | 65— | 75— | | | | | | | |
| Tuberculosis, respiratory | 27 | — | — | — | 3 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 5 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Tuberculosis, other | 4 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Syphilitic disease | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| Diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whooping cough | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Meningococcal infections | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute poliomyelitis | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Measles | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Malignant neoplasm, stomach | 27 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 15 | 7 | — | 8 | — | 9 | — | — | 2 |
| " " lung, bronchus | 38 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 20 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| " " breast | 26 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 5 | — | 1 | 2 |
| " " uterus | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | 121 | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | 34 | 39 | 41 | 8 | 29 | 26 | 27 | 5 | 11 | 15 |
| Leukaemia, aleukaemia | 6 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Diabetes | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 2 | — | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Vascular lesions of nervous system | 160 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 35 | 46 | 77 | 15 | 43 | 28 | 42 | 5 | 13 | 14 |
| Coronary disease, angina | 99 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 25 | 41 | 32 | 12 | 21 | 23 | 18 | 6 | 2 | 17 |
| Hypertension with heart disease | 34 | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | 11 | 13 | 2 | 15 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Other heart disease | 199 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 16 | 35 | 144 | 8 | 61 | 40 | 48 | 6 | 14 | 22 |
| Other circulatory disease | 50 | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 10 | 31 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Influenza | 8 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Pneumonia | 32 | 4 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 3 | 3 | 20 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Bronchitis | 46 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 7 | 9 | 29 | 2 | 22 | 6 | 12 | — | 3 | 1 |
| Other diseases of respiratory system | 15 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | 7 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | — | 3 | 2 |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | 18 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 10 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — |
| Nephritis and nephrosis | 12 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | — | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Hyperplasia of prostate | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 8 | — | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 |
| Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Congenital malformations | 10 | 8 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other defined and ill-defined diseases | 118 | 29 | 3 | — | — | 6 | 14 | 21 | 45 | 13 | 31 | 19 | 20 | 11 | 6 | 18 |
| Motor vehicle accidents | 10 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 5 | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |
| All other accidents | 28 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | — | 18 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Suicide | 8 | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 3 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 2 | — | — | 3 |
| Homicide and operations of war | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| All causes | 1,136 | 44 | 7 | 4 | 12 | 57 | 225 | 275 | 512 | 95 | 324 | 211 | 262 | 47 | 66 | 131 |

TABLE Xa.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH, 1951.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | Deaths belonging to all Urban Districts. | | | | | | | | | Deaths belonging to each District (at all ages). | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------|----------------------|
| | Age Groups. | | | | | | | | | Abingdon Borough | Maidenhead Borough | Newbury Borough | New Windsor Borough | Wallingford Borough | Wantage. | Wokingham Borough |
| | All Ages. | 0— | 1— | 5— | 15— | 25— | 45— | 65— | 75— | | | | | | | |
| Tuberculosis, respiratory | 23 | — | — | — | 1 | 10 | 7 | 5 | — | 3 | 11 | 2 | 5 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Tuberculosis, other | 4 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Syphilitic disease | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whooping cough | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Meningococcal infections | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute poliomyelitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Measles | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Malignant neoplasm, stomach | 34 | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | 11 | 12 | 6 | 16 | 5 | 3 | 1 | — | 3 |
| " " lung, bronchus | 27 | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 5 | — | 2 | 1 |
| " " breast | 25 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| " " uterus | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 5 | — | — | 1 |
| Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | 121 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 33 | 42 | 43 | 13 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 6 | 7 | 16 |
| Leukaemia, aleukaemia | 7 | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | — | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Diabetes | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Vascular lesions of nervous system | 166 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 24 | 42 | 97 | 14 | 43 | 31 | 40 | 6 | 12 | 20 |
| Coronary disease, angina | 143 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 39 | 39 | 61 | 13 | 39 | 22 | 29 | 8 | 13 | 19 |
| Hypertension with heart disease | 46 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Other heart disease | 192 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 21 | 44 | 123 | 21 | 50 | 42 | 43 | 9 | 7 | 20 |
| Other circulatory disease | 68 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 11 | 10 | 46 | 7 | 18 | 19 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| Influenza | 49 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 9 | 14 | 24 | 14 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Pneumonia | 56 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 5 | 17 | 29 | 7 | 14 | 9 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Bronchitis | 61 | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | 14 | 35 | 5 | 13 | 12 | 21 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Other diseases of respiratory system | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | 18 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 4 | 8 | — | 7 | 4 | 7 | — | — | — |
| Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | 9 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Nephritis and nephrosis | 8 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | — | — | — |
| Hyperplasia of prostate | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 2 | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Congenital malformations | 10 | 6 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | — |
| Other defined and ill-defined diseases | 143 | 29 | 1 | 2 | — | 5 | 17 | 26 | 63 | 16 | 34 | 28 | 28 | 6 | 8 | 23 |
| Motor vehicle accidents | 10 | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 1 |
| All other accidents | 20 | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 4 | — | 2 | 4 |
| Suicide | 10 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | — | 3 | — | — | — |
| Homicide and operations of war | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| All causes | 1,308 | 45 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 45 | 259 | 329 | 611 | 151 | 353 | 246 | 297 | 53 | 69 | 139 |

TABLE XI.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH, 1950.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | Deaths belonging to all Rural Districts. | | | | | | | | | Deaths belonging to each District (at all ages). | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------------------------------|------------|----------|----------------|------------|-------------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|------------|
| | Age Groups. | | | | | | | | | Abingdon. | Bradfield. | Cookham. | Easthampstead. | Faringdon. | Hungerford. | Newbury. | Wallingford. | Wantage. | Windsor. | Wokingham. |
| | All Ages. | 0— | 1— | 5— | 15— | 25— | 45— | 65— | 75— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuberculosis, respiratory | 34 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 5 | 23 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 | — | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| Tuberculosis, other | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Syphilitic disease | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| Diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whooping cough | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Meningococcal infections | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute poliomyelitis | 5 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Measles | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 7 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Malignant neoplasm, stomach | 51 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 12 | 20 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| " lung, bronchus | 42 | — | — | — | — | — | 23 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| " breast | 34 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 16 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 3 | — | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| " uterus | 12 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 3 |
| Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | 204 | — | — | 3 | 1 | 11 | 60 | 63 | 66 | 21 | 26 | 12 | 24 | 16 | 9 | 18 | 11 | 12 | 15 | 40 |
| Leukaemia, aleukaemia | 12 | — | — | 2 | — | 3 | 4 | 3 | — | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 5 |
| Diabetes | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 4 | 5 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Vascular lesions of nervous system | 263 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 52 | 78 | 131 | 26 | 33 | 17 | 28 | 13 | 15 | 28 | 16 | 24 | 21 | 42 |
| Coronary disease, angina | 264 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 66 | 87 | 106 | 34 | 38 | 18 | 24 | 9 | 15 | 19 | 26 | 14 | 21 | 46 |
| Hypertension with heart disease | 63 | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | 26 | 24 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 5 |
| Other heart disease | 348 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 29 | 76 | 242 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 38 | 38 | 16 | 41 | 21 | 32 | 27 | 51 |
| Other circulatory disease | 87 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 16 | 20 | 49 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 26 |
| Influenza | 15 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 6 | 5 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Pneumonia | 74 | 3 | 3 | — | 1 | 2 | 12 | 18 | 35 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 13 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 20 |
| Bronchitis | 67 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 12 | 19 | 34 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 18 |
| Other diseases of respiratory system | 16 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 6 | 4 | 5 | 1 | — | — | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | 20 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 7 | 7 | — | 2 | 5 | 6 | 1 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | 11 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — |
| Nephritis and nephrosis | 24 | — | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 5 | — | — | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Hyperplasia of prostate | 16 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 4 |
| Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Congenital malformations | 20 | 13 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 |
| Other defined and ill-defined diseases | 230 | 44 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 13 | 41 | 34 | 91 | 26 | 18 | 10 | 35 | 16 | 14 | 18 | 20 | 13 | 14 | 46 |
| Motor vehicle accidents | 31 | — | 1 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 3 | — | 2 | — | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| All other accidents | 39 | 3 | — | 3 | — | 7 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | — | 4 | 6 |
| Suicide | 16 | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Homicide and operations of war | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| All causes | 2,029 | 72 | 13 | 22 | 20 | 79 | 446 | 505 | 872 | 190 | 218 | 127 | 246 | 144 | 103 | 189 | 146 | 143 | 154 | 369 |

TABLE XIa.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH, 1951.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | Deaths belonging to all Rural Districts. | | | | | | | | | Deaths belonging to each District (at all ages). | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--------------------------------------------------|------------|----------|----------------|------------|-------------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|------------|
| | Age Groups. | | | | | | | | | Abingdon. | Bradfield. | Cookham. | Easthampstead. | Faringdon. | Hungerford. | Newbury. | Wallingford. | Wantage. | Windsor. | Wokingham. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | All Ages. | 0— | 1— | 5— | 15— | 25— | 45— | 65— | 75— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuberculosis, respiratory | 36 | — | 1 | — | 4 | 8 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| Tuberculosis, other | 6 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Syphilitic disease | 6 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whooping cough | 4 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Meningococcal infections | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute poliomyelitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Measles | 7 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Malignant neoplasm, stomach | 55 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 15 | 17 | 21 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 11 |
| " " lung, bronchus | 52 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 27 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 10 | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 14 |
| " " breast | 38 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 6 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| " " uterus | 13 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 4 |
| Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | 180 | 1 | 2 | — | 3 | 13 | 34 | 65 | 62 | 17 | 20 | 11 | 24 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 37 |
| Leukaemia, aleukaemia | 7 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Diabetes | 13 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Vascular lesions of nervous system | 296 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 52 | 84 | 156 | 34 | 37 | 23 | 30 | 12 | 16 | 31 | 19 | 17 | 24 | 53 |
| Coronary disease, angina | 234 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 57 | 78 | 98 | 29 | 33 | 19 | 32 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 17 | 16 | 25 | 34 |
| Hypertension with heart disease | 59 | — | — | — | — | — | 9 | 18 | 32 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Other heart disease | 349 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 37 | 64 | 246 | 23 | 32 | 29 | 47 | 33 | 18 | 29 | 20 | 33 | 22 | 63 |
| Other circulatory disease | 96 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 6 | 24 | 64 | 9 | 16 | 1 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 17 |
| Influenza | 52 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 12 | 14 | 25 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 14 |
| Pneumonia | 82 | 13 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 6 | 12 | 48 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 17 |
| Bronchitis | 121 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 18 | 24 | 77 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 22 | 9 | 8 | 14 | 10 | 16 | 7 | 16 |
| Other diseases of respiratory system | 27 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 6 | 3 | — | 5 | 2 | 4 | — | 1 | 3 | — | 3 |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | 17 | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | 7 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| Nephritis and nephrosis | 23 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Hyperplasia of prostate | 24 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 19 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Congenital malformations | 16 | 12 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 5 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Other defined and ill-defined diseases | 250 | 48 | — | 4 | 1 | 18 | 35 | 44 | 100 | 23 | 29 | 14 | 33 | 18 | 14 | 19 | 13 | 21 | 17 | 49 |
| Motor vehicle accidents | 26 | — | — | 2 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| All other accidents | 40 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Suicide | 16 | — | — | — | 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 1 | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | — | 4 | 2 | — | 1 | 5 |
| Homicide and operations of war | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| All causes | 2,156 | 82 | 16 | 10 | 24 | 99 | 381 | 512 | 1,032 | 200 | 246 | 148 | 273 | 129 | 109 | 180 | 138 | 174 | 166 | 393 |

TABLE XII.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH, 1950.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF BERKS.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | Net Deaths in Age Groups of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the County. | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| | Age Groups. | | | | | | | | |
| | All Ages. | 0— | 1— | 5— | 15— | 25— | 45— | 65— | 75 and upwards. |
| Tuberculosis, respiratory | 61 | — | — | 1 | 4 | 16 | 28 | 6 | 6 |
| Tuberculosis, other | 7 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Syphilitic disease | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whooping cough | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Meningococcal infections | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute poliomyelitis | 7 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — |
| Measles | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 10 | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | 3 |
| Malignant neoplasm, stomach | 78 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 17 | 35 | 24 |
| " " lung, bronchus | 80 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 43 | 21 | 14 |
| " " breast | 60 | — | — | — | — | 7 | 26 | 13 | 14 |
| " " uterus | 17 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 7 | 3 | 5 |
| Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | 325 | — | — | 3 | 2 | 17 | 94 | 102 | 107 |
| Leukaemia, aleukaemia | 18 | — | — | 3 | — | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 |
| Diabetes | 19 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| Vascular lesions of nervous system | 423 | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 87 | 124 | 208 |
| Coronary disease, angina | 363 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 91 | 128 | 138 |
| Hypertension with heart disease | 97 | — | — | — | — | — | 23 | 37 | 37 |
| Other heart disease | 547 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 45 | 111 | 386 |
| Other circulatory disease | 137 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 25 | 30 | 80 |
| Influenza | 23 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 7 | 10 |
| Pneumonia | 106 | 7 | 4 | — | 1 | 3 | 15 | 21 | 55 |
| Bronchitis | 113 | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 19 | 28 | 63 |
| Other diseases of respiratory system | 31 | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | 12 | 4 | 12 |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | 38 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 16 | 11 | 10 |
| Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | 15 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Nephritis and nephrosis | 36 | — | 2 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 6 |
| Hyperplasia of prostate | 27 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | 19 |
| Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| Congenital malformations | 30 | 21 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | — |
| Other defined and ill-defined diseases | 348 | 73 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 19 | 55 | 55 | 136 |
| Motor vehicle accidents | 41 | — | 2 | 4 | 8 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 1 |
| All other accidents | 67 | 4 | — | 5 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 3 | 31 |
| Suicide | 24 | — | — | — | 2 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 1 |
| Homicide and operations of war | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| All causes | 3,165 | 116 | 20 | 26 | 32 | 136 | 671 | 780 | 1,384 |

TABLE XIIa.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH, 1951.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF BERKS.

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | Net Deaths in Age Groups of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the County. | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|
| | Age Groups. | | | | | | | | |
| | All Ages. | 0— | 1— | 5— | 15— | 25— | 45— | 65— | 75 and up-wards. |
| Tuberculosis, respiratory | 59 | — | 1 | — | 5 | 18 | 23 | 9 | 3 |
| Tuberculosis, other | 10 | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Syphilitic disease | 9 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Whooping cough | 5 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Meningococcal infections | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute poliomyelitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Measles | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 10 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Malignant neoplasm, stomach | 89 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 26 | 28 | 33 |
| " " lung, bronchus | 79 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 39 | 21 | 16 |
| " " breast | 63 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 23 | 21 | 15 |
| " " uterus | 33 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 15 | 7 | 10 |
| Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | 301 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 67 | 107 | 105 |
| Leukaemia, aleukaemia | 14 | — | 3 | 1 | — | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Diabetes | 18 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 6 | 9 |
| Vascular lesions of nervous system | 462 | — | — | — | — | 7 | 76 | 126 | 253 |
| Coronary disease, angina | 377 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 96 | 117 | 159 |
| Hypertension with heart disease | 105 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 18 | 31 | 54 |
| Other heart disease | 541 | — | — | — | 1 | 5 | 58 | 108 | 369 |
| Other circulatory disease | 164 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 17 | 34 | 110 |
| Influenza | 101 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 21 | 28 | 49 |
| Pneumonia | 138 | 16 | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | 11 | 29 | 77 |
| Bronchitis | 182 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 30 | 38 | 112 |
| Other diseases of respiratory system | 38 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 8 | 12 | 16 |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | 35 | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 9 |
| Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | 16 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 |
| Nephritis and nephrosis | 31 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| Hyperplasia of prostate | 38 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 7 | 29 |
| Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Congenital malformations | 26 | 18 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 4 | — | — |
| Other defined and ill-defined diseases | 393 | 77 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 23 | 52 | 70 | 163 |
| Motor vehicle accidents | 36 | — | — | 2 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| All other accidents | 60 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 22 |
| Suicide | 26 | — | — | — | 3 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 2 |
| Homicide and operations of war | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| All causes | 3,464 | 127 | 22 | 17 | 30 | 144 | 640 | 841 | 1,643 |

INDEX.

| | PAGE | | PAGE |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Ambulance Service | 20 | Scarlet Fever | 6 |
| Analgesia in Midwifery Cases ... | 17 | Smallpox | 7 |
| Ante-natal Service | 16 | Stillbirths | 2 |
| B.C.G. Vaccination | 23 | TABLES:— | |
| Births | 2 | (i) Area and Population ... | 1 |
| Births, Notification of | 19 | (ii) Births in Each District ... | 3 |
| Blind Persons Act, 1920 | 25 | (iii) Deaths in Each District ... | 4 |
| Burnell House | 12 | (iv) Infant Mortality | 5 |
| Care and After-Care... .. | 22 | (v) Tuberculosis—Notification during past 10 years ... | 10 |
| Care of Mothers and Young Children | 11 | (vi) Tuberculosis—Mortality ... | 10 |
| Child Welfare Centres | 11 | (vii) Tuberculosis—New Cases and Deaths, 1950 and 1951 | 11 |
| Day Nurseries | 12 | (viii) Infectious Disease—Notifi- cations in each District, 1950 | 29 |
| Deaths | 3 | (viiia) Ditto, 1951 | 30 |
| Dental Care | 13 | (ix) Epidemic Mortality, ten years 1942-1951 | 31 |
| Diphtheria | 6 | (x) Causes of, and Ages at, Death, Urban Districts, 1950 | 32 |
| Domestic Help Service | 25 | (xa) Ditto, 1951 | 33 |
| Health Centres | 27 | (xi) Causes of, and Ages at, Death, Rural Districts, 1950 | 34 |
| Health Education | 25 | (xia) Ditto, 1951 | 35 |
| Health Visiting | 17 | (xii) Causes of, and Ages at, Death, County, 1950 ... | 36 |
| Holiday Home Treatment | 24 | (xiia) Ditto, 1951 | 37 |
| Home Nursing | 17 | Tuberculosis | 9 |
| Hospitals—Admission of Infirm and Chronic Sick | 24 | Tuberculosis—B.C.G. Vaccination | 23 |
| Hospitals—Discharges—After-Care | 24 | Tuberculosis—Care and After-Care | 22 |
| Hospital Car Service | 21 | Tuberculosis—Prevention of ... | 22 |
| Infant Mortality | 4 | Typhoid Fever | 6 |
| Infectious Diseases | 6 | Unmarried Mothers—Care of ... | 12 |
| Laboratory Services... .. | 9 | Vaccination | 7 |
| Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930 | 26 | Venereal Diseases | 9 |
| Mass Radiography | 23 | Whooping Cough | 6 |
| Maternal Mortality | 5 | | |
| Maternity Hospitals... .. | 17 | | |
| Maternity Outfits | 17 | | |
| Mental Deficiency | 26 | | |
| Mental Health | 25 | | |
| Midwifery | 15 | | |
| Nursing Equipment—Provision of | 24 | | |
| Nursing Homes | 19 | | |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 17 | | |
| Poliomyelitis... .. | 7 | | |
| Population | 1 | | |
| Premature Infants—Special Care of | 18 | | |
| Prevention of Illness | 22 | | |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 17 | | |

